



RULE 1113 - ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS

VOC Test Methodology Subgroup
Meeting

September 16, 2010

3:00 - 4:00 PM

VOC TEST METHODOLOGY



EPA Method 24/AQMD Method 304 loses precision as VOC of coating approaches zero.



ASTM adopted GC method based on work performed at Cal Poly SLO sponsored by CARB.



The AQMD laboratory and industry has switched to a direct gas chromatographic (GC) measurement.

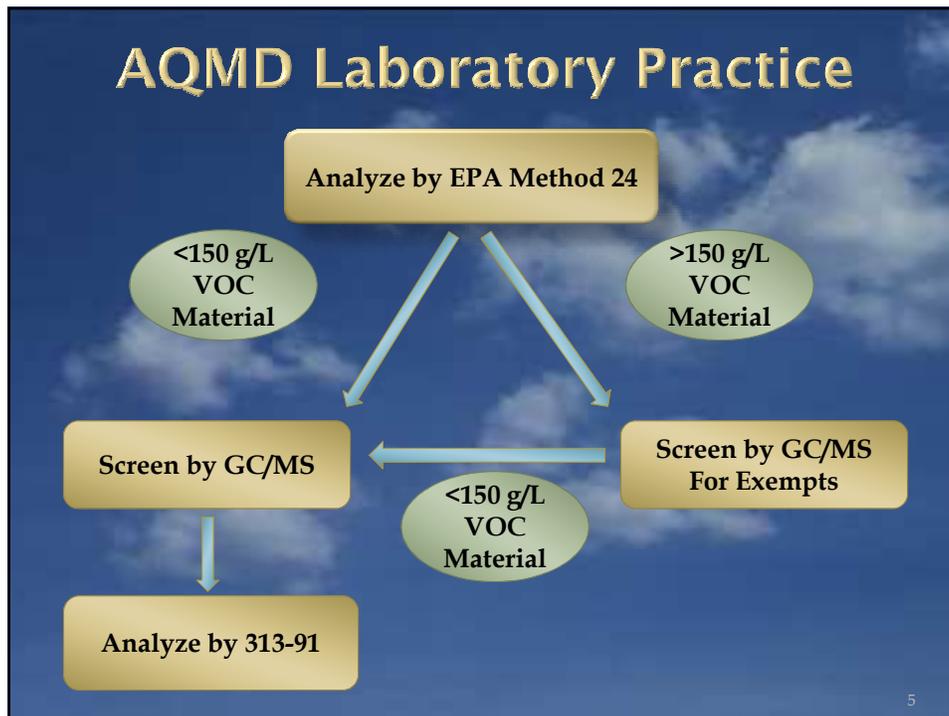
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VOC TEST METHODOLOGY

Evaluate inclusion of the following VOC test methods:

- AQMD Method 313-91
- ASTM D 6886

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VOC TEST METHODOLOGY

 Test Method for Diverse Coatings Regulated by Rule 1113:

- Multi-component Coatings
 - Waterborne
 - Solvent based
- Non-film Forming (oily) Coatings
- Solvent Based Coatings
- Low VOC Waterborne Coatings
 - Water Analysis by Karl Fischer or Subtraction

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VOC TEST METHODOLOGY

Comment

-  Concern with cost and various problems associated with the GC method.

Response

-  Staff acknowledges the additional cost and expertise required but it is currently the best available alternative. Many manufacturers have switched to the GC method and it is also the standard in Europe.

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VOC TEST METHODOLOGY

Comment

-  Concerns with the implication on the definition of the VOC by switching to GC method.

Response

-  This is a critical aspect of the VOC Test Methodology and staff looks forward to an open dialogue on the issue of the VOC definition.
-  Based on internal data, GC results tend to be lower than Method 24

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VOC TEST METHODOLOGY

Comment

-  VOC endpoint should not be determined by boiling point of marker compound. Thermogravimetric Analysis (TGA) is the most sound approach.

Response

-  Staff is open to discussions and additional studies on the end point and interested in any data that can be presented.

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QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS

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Contacts



Rule Amendment

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